

REMOVAL
The Invertash Floral Company
have moved from 35 Fort St. to
39 GOVERNMENT ST.
R. J. W. BRIDGMAN, Manager.

The Daily Colonist.

VICTORIA B. C SUNDAY SEPTEMBER 24 1899

FORTY-SECOND YEAR

VOL. LXXXI--NO. 91

DIAMONDS SILVERWARE



The largest stock in British Columbia to select from, and everything absolutely guaranteed to be as represented.

JEWELRY

Come Along Everybody

WITH YOUR
FREIGHT FOR DAWSON

We are open to receive freight for Dawson and way ports. We have carried most of the freight to Dawson this year, and without any accidents. We will ship freight from Lake Bennett until October 15th, and possibly later. We get the goods through and in good shape. Call and see us before booking elsewhere. We will pay you all sizes of seows, barges and boats for sale at our Lake Bennett Mills.

The Victoria-Yukon Trading Co., Ltd.

Head Office:

34 Broad Street.

Mills At

Lake Bennett.

Stores, Etc.,

At Dawson.

Repsold Select Vintage.

Creme de Sauternes, = Qts. and Pts.

Sauternes - - Qts. and Pts.
Burgundy - - Qts. and Pts.
Riesling - - Qts. and Pts.
Zinfandel - - Qts. and Pts.

R. P. Rithet & Co., Ltd.

NOW IN STOCK.

JUST ARRIVED! 20,000 feet Plate Glass,
1 Boxes Fancy Glass.
20 Boxes Rolled Skylight Glass

All at rock-bottom prices to the trade.

J. W. MELLOR, 76-78 FORT STREET

HOUDÉ'S

STRAIGHT CUT CIGARETTES

MANUFACTURED BY

B. Houde & Co., Quebec.

Are Better Than The Best.

Wholesale at B.C. Jobbing Co., 31 Store St. Victoria

SALES BY
Mr. Herbert Cuthbert

ON
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26th.

AT 2 P. M.

I am instructed by A. L. Butler, Esq., to sell on the premises No. 8 Ternier Avenue, junction of Oak Bay Avenue and Cadboro Bay road, the very choice

CONTENTS OF THE "BUNGALOW"

RESIDENCE COMPRISING IN PART.

IN DRAWING ROOM—Elegant cabinet grand piano forte by Mason & Rice. This is a fine instrument, well made and always very handsome walnut cabinet, with plate glass panels and backs. Fine Chippendale arm and reception chairs. Turnish arm chairs in plush. Oak writing table.

Very handsome cosy corner, with panels and back inlaid in elegant oak broderie. Fine oak arm and reception chairs and other occasional tables. Fine piano and banquet lamps. Bagdad and other pictures. Picture-a-brace. Very fine brass band stands. Velvet piano. Brussels squares. Andromeda and fire irons, etc.

DINING ROOM—Oak pedestal writing desk, fine extension dining tables, six oak dining chairs, hanging lamp, pictures, curtains, Oriental rug, dinner service of 100 pieces, undrugs, fire screen, etc.

HALL AND LANDING—Bamboo table, lacquer, and the Oriental curtains, hall lamp, Brussels, hall and stair carpet, hall chairs, etc.

BED ROOMS—Oak bed sets and maple bed sets, in fine condition, spring and top mattresses, fine mahogany chairs, drawing room, side car and lounge chairs, drawing stoves, very fine toilet services, lace and other curtains, Brussels and tapestry carpets, carpet squares, etc.

KITCHEN AND OUTSIDE—Steel range, with coil, in very good condition, capital refrigerator, kitchen tables and chairs, footstools, laundry, ironing, new house, garden tools, capital filter, etc., etc.

No children will be allowed at this sale.

The residence will not be open before 11 a. m. on morning of sale, and all persons will be refused admission before that hour.

Terms cash.

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Education Of Children.

Paper Read at a Recent Meet-
ing of the Council of
Women.

Mrs. Day, the Author Places Her
Facts Clearly Before
Readers.

At a recent meeting of the Local
Council of Women, Mrs. R. S. Day
read the following paper on "The Edu-
cational Nurture of Children":

Madame President and Ladies: In a pa-
per read before the ladies of your council
in April of this year on "The Educational
Nurture of Children," you may remember
I divided my subject into three parts:
First, What is Education? Second, Where
Should It Begin? Third, Our Equipment.
and as I was obliged to present to you an
unfinished paper, that occasion, dealing
only with the first two divisions, you kindly
asked me to continue it on the spot. I
had laid down at some future time, viz.: "Our
equipment, or some practical hints
on the application of the principles en-
forced," and in accordance with the prom-
ise made to you then, I shall endeavor to
day to give you some suggestions along
those lines.

Most of us have found that the first step
towards making our children what they
naturally should be is to begin with our-
selves. Presuming, therefore, that we are
anxious as mothers and educators to equip
ourselves for this noble work, the honor
of caring for and training the young, let us
think for a minute what would be the
natural educational sequence to pursue.

Now, it is well known that good mothers
and good teachers will always study their
children and pupils; but it is not so clearly
recognized that the study of children is
one of the best means of making good moth-
ers and good teachers. Before us there
is the new-born child—he is in full pos-
session of his faculties. Body and mind
and soul have been born together, and to-
gether they will grow. He can taste, see,
hear, smell and in all probability these
senses will also develop in this order,
now, as without cultivation of the senses
cultivation of the soul is impossible; we
must begin with the cultivation and exer-
cise of the senses, and simultaneously with
these the uses, and the body and soul. Sec-
ondly, we must employ the awakening
mind by making the child gradually ac-
quainted with the world of nature and hu-
manity. Thirdly, we must strive to guide
the heart and soul of the child in a right
direction by leading him from the known
to the unknown—through and by external
things up to the origin and source of all
life, to God Himself. First, then, as to
the cultivation of the senses. Whether
these minister to the spirit and are raised
to the level of the spirit, or are slaves to
sexual enjoyments will, to a great extent,
decide in childhood. The lower senses
are the first to assert themselves. They
are taste, feeling, smell—so-called because
they relate more to the upbuilding of the
body and do not assist mental growth so
directly as do the higher senses of hearing,
sight and touch proper.

The world, in a general way, has ac-
cepted this distinction, and special efforts
have been made in the direction of train-
ing the higher senses, especially hearing
and sight, but the overwhelming mass
of mankind lies in the region of the
lower senses. For instance, any child
turns more quickly from a bad odor than
from a bad picture, and comes more readily
to get candy than to hear the sweetest
sounds, and in later life, which are the
most frequently accepted? The invitations
to dinner or to hear fine music? To a ball
or to see a choice collection of pictures?
And in that favorite Bible story of Daniel
which we tell our children, do we dwell
more on the courage and bravery with
which he entered the den of lions or on the
moral will power which enabled him to
turn from the king's sumptuous table to
eat simple pulse and drink pure water?

The child that will put away his pro-
vidence because it has milk on its chest
will not grow into the man or woman
who can face his individual Nemesis
by and by and conquer.

It is impossible to enter into this sub-
ject of the training of the lower senses
very fully in the short time at my disposal
to-day, but there is one simple rule relat-
ing to the feeding of our children which
it might be helpful to remember. Always
let their food, in so far as we have the
preparation of it, be simply for nourish-
ment—never more, never less. The sense
of taste has two offices—relish and the
power to discriminate—the former is the
gratification of the sense for the sake of
the sensation, the mere pleasure of the pal-
ate, and leads through over indulgence di-
rectly into gluttony and sensuality; and
the latter is for the purpose of judging be-
tween wholesomeness and unwholesomeness,
producing restraint upon eating and
developing self-control. Children are
easily trained to prefer palatable to un-
palatable food if we help them by our
example to choose that which is healthful
and upbuilding, thereby cultivating a strong
moral will power capable of controlling
merely bodily appetite.

The peculiarities of food, its taste, flavor
or delicacy should never become an
object in themselves, but only the means
of making it good, wholesome nourishment.
Nor is it necessary entirely to banish sweet-
meats from our tables, for children on child-
hood would have no opportunity for exer-
cising their power of self-control. But let
us as well as temperance, drinking, and that
such things are only for relish, and do not
help them to be stronger or better men
and women. When we talk about the woes
of intemperate drink, little do we know
that nine-tenths of the intemperate drink-
ing begins, not in grief or destitution, as
we often hear, but in intemperate eating.

How he prayed and how he fasted,
How he lived, and toiled and suffered,
That the tribes of men might prosper,
That he might advance his people!"

We feel that this child of nature had
learned from nature the secret of life, the
self-sacrifice and devotion which are the
outcome of a life lived among those who
suffer and struggle.

And as he waved his hand at parting,
On the clear and luminous water,
Launched his birch canoe for sailing,
From the pebbles of the margin

Whispering to it, "Westward! Westward!"

So when we, too, shall go westward
into the golden glow of the receding sunset,
which but fades to usher in a more glor-
ious dawn, may we leave behind us as did
the "Beloved Hiawatha." "One long track
and trail of splendor"—the record of a
life as well as temperature, drinking, and that
such things are only for relish, and do not
help them to be stronger or better men
and women. When we talk about the woes
of intemperate drink, little do we know
that nine-tenths of the intemperate drink-
ing begins, not in grief or destitution, as
we often hear, but in intemperate eating.

Miss Harrison, to whom I am indebted
for much in this paper, tells of an ex-
perience of hers in a street car. She says:
"My attention was attracted to a plied
mother with a year-old child in her arms.
The little one was in quite wonder looking
out on the great new world about him,
with its myriad of moving objects. Here
was a picture of serene contentment is
both mother and child. Soon the mother
slipped her hand into her pocket and drew
forth a small paper bag, out of which she
took a piece of candy and put it into her
mouth. Then fearing, I suppose, that this
might be selfish, she took out another piece
and put it into the baby's mouth. The
child resented the intrusion by ejecting the
proffered sweet. The mother was not to be
defeated in her generosity. She put it back
into the child's mouth and held it there
until the little one began to suck it of
his own account. This operation was
repeated a number of times, about every
third piece of candy being given to the
child."

"Once or twice the small recipient turned
his head away, but was coaxed back by the
cooing voice of the mother saying, 'Take it,
entertainments, where dress and appear-
ing the reward by eating a pie and gly-
cing every sign of enjoyment during the
operation. The child was soon won over
and began to reach out his hands for more.
After the unwholesome relish had been
accidentally accumulated in the delicate
little stomach, to make the child physically
uncomfortable, he began to show a restless

ness, a desire to move about unnecessarily.
The mother grew impatient, which only
increased the child's uneasiness. Finally
she shook him, saying, 'I don't see what
in the world is the matter with you. You
are a bad, troublesome little thing!' At this
the unjustly accused little victim set
up a lusty yell, and the mother in a few
minutes left the car in great confusion and
with a very red face, wondering, no doubt,
from which of his father's relatives the
child inherited such a disagreeable dis-
position."

I quote this merely to show how the relish
side of taste may be developed while
the child is still very young. Therefore let
us avoid cultivating the relish side of the
senses, and above all, let us beware of
developing the relish side of character.
This may be done by placing beauty of ap-
pearance above beauty of conduct, instead
of helping children to feel that they are
loved for their good qualities and not for
their personal appearance.

The father who takes his boy to the
circus and takes little notice of the menagerie,
acrobats' marvelous skill and riders'
dexterity, but enjoys the clown and other
low-grade parts of the performance, is
leading to the development of the relish
side of amusement and is training his boy
to regard excitement and recreation as
necessarily one and the same thing.

The relish side of amusement may be culti-
vated at a very early age by allowing our
children to join in fashionable parties or
entertainments, whered ross and appear-
ance may be given undue prominence.

That so simple, so sweet, so holy and so
necessary a thing as the commingling of
little children in play and work with those
of their own age and ability should be
turned into an artificial fashionable party,
or worse still, that they of whom it is said,
"Of such is the kingdom of heaven,"

should be utilized for the purpose of drawing
a crowd to some entertainment got up
for the benefit of charity, seems to the
real lover of childhood incredible, save for
the said fact that it is.

As it is through the higher senses chiefly
that the child takes in the first nourish-
ment for the soul, how important it is that
we should surround him with influences
and images of beauty, truth and morality.
Do not let us imagine that the vulgar, unre-
fined manners of others have no effect on
children during the early months of their
lives. Many a bad habit or vice which it
takes years to eradicate has been contracted
while the infant is lying in its cradle or
nurse's arms absorbing what it sees and
hears around it; and it is also most en-
couraging to know that gladness and joy
may be absorbed and perpetuated instead of
sorrow and anguish, virtues instead of vice.

We have all noticed how readily children
will imitate the gestures, facial expressions,
tones of voice and habits of those about
them, because everything outside them is
stronger themselves, and they have to bor-
row from outside influences in order to
furnish material for their own growth.
Hence they are very often good, cheerful
and contented, or passionate, sulky and
discontented, according to their surround-
ings, educated from birth; and here may I
repeat what I said in the former part of
this paper, that the child grows morally
as well as physically by degrees and the
vigorous and complete development and
education of each and all the preceding stages
of life. Thus the perfectly trained child
can only be the outgrowth of the care-
fully trained infant.

Mothers, by all that you hold dear, I
challenge you to-day, as you value the immortal
characters and destinies of the immortal
beings given to you in trust, to work out
this problem of "How to do it" for yourselves.
My experience will not do for you;
you must learn by your own, and you
are responsible for the character and build-
ing of that boy and that girl. There is
no getting away from it. Long before he
or she has reached the school age, you
and I have done more to make or mar his
or her character than we ever will do. Let
us not expect our children to develop into
good, true boys and girls if we have not
from the cradle surrounded them with a
pure moral atmosphere, in which every
right principle will be nourished and grow.
Let us not complain because the moral
tone of this school or that school is not
good. Who creates the moral standard of
the school? It is the fathers and mothers
of the boys and girls who attend them.
Earnest, devoted mothers, be encouraged.
Your efforts will not be in vain. Results
will be slow, but according to the per-
severing laws of cause and effect. As you
see, we will, will, will. For us succeeding
generations inherit from each other sins
and intuitions, so surely the virtues that
have been cultivated in humanity and
whose germs lie in the first motions of your
child's soul, may also be transmitted to
bring forth fruit an hundredfold.

I believe it is Edna Lyall who says in one
of her books: "An inheritance of money
may or may not be a desirable thing, but an
inheritance of character, an ancestry of
generous, true hearted men, who did
justly and loved mercy and walked humbly
before their God, this is a thing that klugs
might covet."

Thirdly and briefly. We must strive to
guide the heart and soul of the child in a right
direction by leading him from the known
to the unknown—through and by external
things up to the origin and source of all
life, to God Himself. So let us try to
surround our children from the very
earliest with the true, the beautiful and the
good. Even the faces of their attendants
the pictures in their rooms, the cleanliness
and order of their surroundings influence
them more than we know, while the moral
atmosphere of their homes should be such as
we would wish to have reproduced in the
characters and lives of the little ones, whose tiny feet patte on
our floors and whose laughter fills our
hearts with sweetest music, the rippling
laughter of happy childhood. Secondly,
we must employ the awakening mind by making
the child gradually acquainted with the
world of nature and humanity.

The first things that attract a child's
attention are things in motion—his animal
friends, cats, dogs, chickens, the birds,
trees moving. Let the child be out with
nature the greater part of the day when
the weather is suitable; let him live among
the flowers, grass, animals—he will soon
learn their names, habits, manner of life,
etc., and love to feed and care for them.
Do you remember the story of "Hiawatha's
childhood?"

"Then the little Hiawatha
Learned of every bird its language,
Learned their names and all their secrets,
How they built their nests in summer,
Where they hid themselves in winter.
Talked with them when'er he met them,
Called them Hiawatha's 'Chickens!'"

Of all beasts he learned the language,
Learned their names and all their secrets,
How the beavers built their lodges,
Where the reindeer hid their horns,
How the rabbit ran so swiftly,
Why the rabbit was so kind.

Talked with them when'er he met them,
Called them Hiawatha's "Brothers!"

A ideal childhood—a perfect manhood—as
we read of.

"How he prayed and how he fasted,
How he lived, and toiled and suffered,
That the tribes of men might prosper,
That he might advance his people!"

We feel that this child of nature had
learned from nature the secret of life, the
self-sacrifice and devotion which are the
outcome of a life lived among those who
suffer and struggle.

And as he waved his hand at parting,
On the clear and luminous water,
Launched his birch canoe for sailing,
From the pebbles of the margin

Whispering to it, "Westward! Westward!"

So when we, too, shall go westward
into the golden glow of the receding sunset,
which but fades to usher in a more glor-
ious dawn, may we leave behind us as did
the "Beloved Hiawatha." "One long track
and trail of splendor"—the record of a
life as well as temperature, drinking, and that
such things are only for relish, and do not
help them to be stronger or better men
and women. When we talk about the woes
of intemperate drink, little do we know
that nine-tenths of the intemperate drink-
ing begins, not in grief or destitution, as
we often hear, but in intemperate eating.

Miss Harrison, to whom I am indebted
for much in this paper, tells of an ex-
perience of hers in a street car. She says:
"My attention was attracted to a plied
mother with a year-old child in her arms.
The little one was in quite wonder looking
out on the great new world about him,
with its myriad of moving objects. Here
was a picture of serene contentment is
both mother and child. Soon the mother
slipped her hand into her pocket and drew
forth a small paper bag, out of which she
took a piece of candy and put it into her
mouth. Then fearing, I suppose, that this
might be selfish, she took out another piece
and put it into the baby's mouth. The
child resented the intrusion by ejecting the
proffered sweet. The mother was not to be
defeated in her generosity. She put it back
into the child's mouth and held it there
until the little one began to suck it of
his own account. This operation was
repeated a number of times, about every
third piece of candy being given to the
child."

"Once or twice the small recipient turned
his head away, but was coaxed back by the
cooing voice of the mother saying, 'Take it,
entertainments, where dress and appear-
ing the reward by eating a pie and gly-
cing every sign of enjoyment during the
operation. The child was soon won over
and began to reach out his hands for more.
After the unwholesome relish had been
accidentally accumulated in the delicate
little stomach, to make the child physically
uncomfortable, he began to show a restless

ness, a desire to move about unnecessarily.
The mother grew impatient, which only
increased the child's uneasiness. Finally
she shook him, saying, 'I don't see what
in the world is the matter with you. You
are a bad, troublesome little thing!' At this
the unjustly accused little victim set
up a lusty yell, and the mother in a few
minutes left the car in great confusion and
with a very red face, wondering, no doubt,
from which of his father's relatives the
child inherited such a disagreeable dis-
position."

I quote this merely to show how the relish
side of taste may be developed while
the child is still very young. Therefore let
us avoid cultivating the relish side of the
senses, and above all, let us beware of
developing the relish side of character.
This may be done by placing beauty of ap-
pearance above beauty of conduct, instead
of helping children to feel that they are
loved for their good qualities and not for
their personal appearance.

The father who takes his boy to the
circus and takes little notice of the menagerie,
acrobats' marvelous skill and riders'
dexterity, but enjoys the clown and other
low-grade parts of the performance, is
leading to the development of the relish
side of amusement and is training his boy
to regard excitement and recreation as
necessarily one and the same thing.

The relish side of amusement may be culti-
vated at a very early age by allowing our
children to join in fashionable parties or
entertainments, whered ross and appear-
ance may be given undue prominence.

That so simple, so sweet, so holy and so
necessary a thing as the commingling of
little children in play and work with those
of their own age and ability should be
turned into an artificial fashionable party,
or worse still, that they of whom it is said,
"Of such is the kingdom of heaven,"

should be utilized for the purpose of drawing
a crowd to some entertainment got up
for the benefit of charity, seems to the
real lover of childhood incredible, save for
the said fact that it is.

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The Colonist.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1899.

Published by

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W. H. ELLIS, Manager.

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West.

Register to-day, in case you may be called out of town.

An impression prevails among a great many people that because their names are on the voters' list in use hitherto, it is not necessary for them to make a fresh application. This is a mistake. Only the names of those persons who apply for registration will be put on the new list. Will every person who reads this take the trouble to tell some one else, so that everybody may know?

PARTY LINES IN LOCAL POLITICS.

The proposal of certain Vancouver Conservatives that hereafter provincial politics shall be run upon the same lines as federal politics does not meet with much approval in Victoria, as far as we have been able to gather from conversation with prominent politicians. The general opinion seems to be that such a step will be open to serious objections, and has no features which will offset them. A desire exists in this city to secure good government for British Columbia on strictly business lines. To bring about such a result there has been co-operation heretofore between Conservatives and Liberals, and there is a promise of greater co-operation hereafter. The gentlemen consulted by the Colonist think it would be a great mistake to break up these alliances for the sake of the questionable advantages to be derived from the proposed change. They also fail to see what good results are to be looked for from introducing into our local affairs here the issues which divide the people of the other provinces.

The proposal is a novel one. Nothing of the kind was ever tried before, except just previous to the general election in New Brunswick last year, when it met with a result that is not specially encouraging to such plans hereafter. A Conservative convention in that province deemed it best to declare for a strict party fight in the local contest, but the result was almost the annihilation of the opposition party, in whose interest the movement was undertaken. Every Liberal, in the province very naturally voted against the candidates of the Conservative conventions, and very many Conservatives declined to withdraw their allegiance from the government. No one can offer any guarantee that just such a state of things will not be brought about here if the Conservative convention declares for strict party lines at the next local contest. It is

tolerably certain that if candidates for the local house are put up as Conservatives, every Liberal will vote against them, and it is by no means certain that all the Conservative supporters of the present administration will not do the same thing. Mr. Cotton, who is the virtual leader of the government party, is a pronounced Conservative and has done his full share towards keeping that party to the front in this province. He is not very likely to efface himself and his political ambition at the bidding of any convention. If the government were to lose its Liberal support it would be very much weaker than it now is, and it could not count upon receiving Conservative support as an offset. We need not mention names. Mr. Cotton will not break with these people if he can help it. The government also has a Conservative support, and if it came down to a Conservative fight against it, will any one undertake to say that this support would be lost? With all respect to any convention that may be held, either by the Conservative or the Liberal party, we take the position that neither one nor the other nor both combined can place local policies on federal lines without the co-operation of the government of the day, for the government, no matter how it may be composed, will always have a certain amount of support from both parties, and the margin between the two in federal affairs is not so wide that either can afford to disregard this. The government could bring about a conflict on party lines readily enough, but as long as it refuses to do so, the thing cannot be done. There is no present prospect of the Semlin-Cotton government doing anything of the kind, and a very influential section of the opposition is strenuously opposed to it.

When this question was under consideration a year or more ago, and the Conservative convention at Vancouver declared for party lines, we felt this same difficulty existed. Party organization has not been reduced in British Columbia to the fine point it has reached in the United States, where conventions really represent and have a right to speak for the great mass of the voters. Our conventions, not only in British Columbia but all over Canada, are only partially representative, and on so vital a matter as the revolutionizing of the method of carrying on local politics, it is doubtful if any convention can be got together that can be regarded as representative of or in any way authorized to bind the great body of the voters. For these and other reasons we beg leave to doubt very greatly the expediency from any point of view of disturbing political conditions by introducing federal lines into the local contests.

TOO MUCH GOLD.

Edison, the inventor, is quoted as saying that he has solved the problem of extracting gold from sand without the use of water and by electrical appliances only. He is alleged to have said:

I expect to go to New Mexico with the machinery and to superintend the construction of the plant. We shall begin work at once. At the start we shall produce \$10,000 worth of gold every day. There is \$800,000,000 worth of it there. The electric machinery will take directly from the sand. We will handle it all on the spot and merely ship the pure gold. My process has solved the problem of gold mining without water. It has been tested and found to fill all requirements. The gold ore in some places is not more than three feet below the surface, and it extends downwards in some localities for 100 feet before bedrock is reached.

If this is anything but a bit of harmless exaggeration, it is a statement of supreme importance. For the last thirty years experimenters have been endeavoring to discover some means of saving gold by electrical appliances, and there need be no surprise if Mr. Edison has found it. If he has, and the cost of operating the new appliance is not too great, the supply of gold will be increased beyond present computation. It is well known that no metal is more widely distributed than gold. If a cheap and expeditious way has been found to win it from the vast beds of auriferous gravel to be found in many parts of the world, the expensive process of smelting or other treatment used in connection with lode mining will be abolished, if indeed lode mining, except where the quartz is free milling, is not abandoned altogether. So great would be the product under such a process that gold might after a time cease to be regarded as a precious metal.

When the early discovery of gold in California and Australia threatened to glut the market with that metal, there was a serious proposal among financiers to demonetize it. The metal has very little intrinsic value. If it were not that its scarcity makes it useful as a standard of value, there would be only a comparatively small demand for gold. If it could be dumped upon the market in carloads like pig iron, no one would take the trouble to steal it. Under the laws as they now exist, if a person has gold he has the right to take it to the Bank of England, to the United States mints and to corresponding institutions in all civilized countries, and have it converted into money. The details of the process may vary in different localities, but in the end they all reach the same point. The owner of gold bullion can convert it into money at a fixed ratio. That is, for a certain definite weight of metal he has the right to receive a certain amount of money. It follows that if the supply of gold was practically unlimited, as it would be if such appliances as are above referred to ever come into practical use, the supply of money would also be unlimited, unless the laws giving the right to the holder of bullion to convert it into money were altered.

"Behold, O brethren, the earthly remains of the Blessed One have been dissolved, but the truth which he has taught us lives in our minds, and cleanses us from all sin. Let us go out into the world, as compassionate and merciful as our great master, and preach to all living beings the four noble truths, and the eightfold path of righteousness, so that all mankind may attain to final salvation."

Again, we have Gotama himself saying to one who complained that there

is such a thing as having too much money. That is, money may be so plentiful that people would not want to exchange consumable commodities for it. That is the objection to the free coinage of silver. It is not that silver possesses less of the attributes of money than gold, but because if every man who had silver bullion would convert it into money, the country would be swamped with blessings."

This discussion has perhaps only an academic interest as yet, for until we know more about Mr. Edison's alleged process it will be premature to speculate upon its effects upon business. But the possibility of a surfeit of gold is always with us, and with it will come more than one radical social and business change. At the same time, the world can utilize a great deal more gold than it has at present, for although the annual supply of the metal is rapidly increasing, there has been no increase in the prices of labor and commodities to correspond with it. The first effect of a very great increase in the gold supply, that is, one large enough to disturb the present relations between the supply and the demand for money, would be felt in the extension of the use of gold to the great silver-using countries. This would mean the equalizing of the conditions of production the world over, and lead to very important economic changes. While we do not anticipate any radical results from Mr. Edison's invention, it is worth a little passing speculation as to what might happen if he should succeed in making "gold as plentiful as stones."

THE FORGIVENESS OF SIN.

"A Critic" is informed that we cannot depart from the rule not to print controversial letters dealing with the subjects treated of in such articles as the present. A little consideration will show him that the rule is a good one, for if controversy were to be indulged in over such topics, no good could possibly result, while harm might ensue. Our respondent's letter suggests that the matter mentioned in the caption of this article may properly be spoken of, and he will understand why we select this subject, when we tell him that the object of writing upon such matters editorially is simply to suggest lines of thought, not to convert any one to any particular view.

The idea that the forgiveness of sins is contrary to nature seems to command itself to the faculty which we call common sense. One cannot spell out the word "forgive" from anything which appears upon the face of material creation. It is not there. The dominant rule of visible matter seems to be an inexorable law of cause and effect. It is not necessary to argue whether or not there is such a law, in point of fact. Many scholars and philosophers have denied it, but this is immaterial, for what is known as forgiveness, and is claimed only to be the result of the operation of an extraordinary cause, may be held to come within the law. It is difficult to think that we can escape from the consequences of our acts, that anything can arrest the progress of events, and make that result in good which otherwise would result only in evil, but there is nothing philosophically impossible in the suggestion. Many things which seem impossible to us in physical creation, when we see only a little of the processes of nature, become mere commonplaces when our view broadens. Thousands of familiar illustrations of this can be given. So on the spiritual side of our being, or along the uncertain division between the spiritual and material, causes may be operating in ways which we are unable to understand. We commend this line of thinking to those who hold nature has set up a barrier against the forgiveness of sin.

The doctrine of forgiveness is very old. King David of Israel, whose experience was wider than that of most of us, has gone on record as saying:

"As far as the East is from the West, so far hast thou removed our transgressions from us."

Let it be conceded for the sake of argument that this only proves that David thought so; his opinion is entitled to weight, for it is evident that the best, if not the only proof available of forgiveness is the experience of individuals, and David was a man who had opportunities of testing the doctrine. A careful reading of the teachings of Buddha will show that this great teacher believed in the possibility of escaping from the consequences of sin, in other words, of being forgiven. Dr. Rhys Davids, one of the greatest living authorities on Oriental religions, describes the Nirvana, or more properly the Arhatship of Buddha, as that state of mind which Christian theologians describe as "the advent of the Kingdom of Heaven within a man, the peace which passeth understanding." And this, he is particular to point out, is not something to be brought about in another state of being, but "can be gained and enjoyed in this life, and in this life only." If this does not necessarily imply the forgiveness of sins, what does it imply? Paul Carus, in his account of "The Gospel of Buddha," tells us that after the body of the teacher had been consumed on its funeral pyre, Devaputra, speaking to the assembled multitudes, said:

"Behold, O brethren, the earthly remains of the Blessed One have been dissolved, but the truth which he has taught us lives in our minds, and cleanses us from all sin. Let us go out into the world, as compassionate and merciful as our great master, and preach to all living beings the four noble truths, and the eightfold path of righteousness, so that all mankind may attain to final salvation."

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VICTORIA TIDES.

(By Mr. Napier Denison.)

The zero of the accompanying scale corresponds to 14 feet of water in the channel off Shill Point, and 18.6 feet above the sill of the Esquimalt dry dock.

Sunday, Sept. 24.	Monday, Sept. 25.
Time.	Height above zero
6:50 a.m.	1.9 feet
7:00 a.m.	6.0 feet
12:05 p.m.	6.3 feet
6:00 p.m.	7.8 feet

11 a.m.	Height above zero
1:00 a.m.	2.1 feet
8:00 a.m.	5.8 feet
12:45 p.m.	7.2 feet
6:30 p.m.	7.3 feet

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Use Blue Ribbon Flavoring Extracts.

Carpenters' Tools at Cheapside.

If you have beauty,
I will take it.
If you have none,
I will make it.

Savannah, Photo.

Best Lawn Mowers at Cheapside.

Smoke "Nugget Cigar." Meiss & Co.

Bass' XXXX on draught at the Occidental.

Drink "Hondi," purest and best of Ceylon teas.

McClary's famous Steel Ranges and Stoves at Clarke & Pearson's.

Majestic Ranges at Cheapside.

Hot lunch at the Manhattan from 11 a.m. to midnight.

A breakfast delight—CHASE & SAN-BORN'S SEAL BRAND Coffee.

When you require sporting goods, ring up Telephone 645. Henry Short & Sons, 72 Douglas street.

Steamer Princess Louise will leave for Nanaimo and way ports on Monday, September 25, at 8 p.m.

Webster's Dictionaries, great big fellows, 60,000 words, for \$1. The Victoria Book & Stationery Co. (late Jamie's son's) will be reduced also. E. E. Blackwood, agent.

Go to Port Angeles Sunday. Round trip, 50 cents and 25 cents.

Reduced Rates to the East.—Over the Northern Pacific Railroad, effective September 12, the second-class rate to Chicago will be reduced to \$16; second-class rates to all points east of Chicago will be reduced also. E. E. Blackwood, agent.

"All our fine tea require 25 minutes to infuse" was formerly the yarn on some grocers' bags. Times, teas and tastes have changed, and it is wonderful how easily and quickly a delicious cup of "HONDI" can be made. See directions on the packets.

To Attend Church.—The Fifth regiment will parade at the Drill hall at 10 this morning for the purpose of attending divine service at Christ Church cathedral. The band will also attend.

Battalion Order.—Lieut.-Col. Gregory, commanding the Fifth battalion, yesterday issued the following battalion order: "Officers commanding companies will see that all Martini-Henri rifles, bayonets and white waist belts, frogs, belt-pouches and haversacks of the equipment are returned to the quartermaster's stores without further delay."

Mr. Bell-Smith's Recital.—The programme to be given by Mr. Bell-Smith in Institute hall on Wednesday evening is of a class that should attract a large audience. In addition to his inimitable delineations of character which have already won for him a host of admirers in this city, the celebrated artist will give an exhibition of lighting sketching, drawing in color scenes of striking beauty and effect. In the East his evenings are very popular, drawing large crowds and never failing to evoke the highest enthusiasm. He will be assisted by Miss Hartnagle, Dr. Nash and Mr. Marlett Bell-Smith, a baritone who has recently been attracting consider-

Electric Light Fittings.—

Graceful, Elegant.

Novel.

Call and Inspect Our New Stock.

G. C. Hinton & Co.

62 Government Street.

Dear Mute School.—A class-room for deaf mutes will open under the direction of Miss Merritt in the upper flat of the A. O. U. W. half-to-morrow afternoon at 1 o'clock. Six pupils, all residents of this city, will attend, and will be taught how to sew and do other needle work, spell and write. In thus getting them into discipline Miss Merritt hopes to equip them for the regular educational course, for which at present they are utterly unfit. Not being able to get any governmental grant at present, though Miss Merritt thinks the work is deserving of such, the school will be supported by subscriptions. Several of these have been given, but none as yet have been contributed but what Miss Merritt's donation has more than doubled. Her aim in starting the school is largely philanthropic, the children being assisted to gain an education which they in every probability would never otherwise obtain.

For That Hacking Cough

...USE...

Dr. Williams' English Cough Cure

It Cures What Others Fail
Sold only at the New Drug Store.

F. W. Fawcett & Co. 49 Govt. Street.

...ADMITTEDLY THE BEST

...THE MOST POPULAR

...THE MOST EFFECTIVE

...THE MOST PRACTICAL

...THE MOST ECONOMICAL

...THE MOST CONVENIENT

...THE MOST PRACTICAL

The Great Leader Still Out of Sight

IMPORTS OF CHAMPAGNE

INTO THE UNITED STATES
By the sole agents of the Various Brands
FROM JANUARY 1. TO SEPT. 1, 1899

CASES

G. H. Mumm & Co.'s Extra Dry...	69,859
Moët & Chandon	10,128
Pommery	18,614
Heidsieck & Co.	8,106
Piper Heidsieck	6,500
Louis Roederer	6,058
Vve. Clicquot	5,745
Ruinart, Pere & Fils	4,901
Perrier-Jouet	3,110
Delbeck & Co.	1,369
Ernest Irroy & Co.	1,200
A. DeMontebello & Co.	1,126
Bouche, Fils & Co.	1,097
St. Marceaux	840
Theophile Roederer	690
Various brands (15 or more)	11,399
Total	159,742

Compiled from Custom House records.
The above figures do not include the large imports into British Columbia by Pithier & Leiser, which are direct from Reims.

G. H. MUMM & CO.'S "EXTRA DRY" CHAMPAGNE.

Royal warrants have been granted to Messrs. G. H. MUMM & CO. as purveyors to
Her Majesty the Queen of England.
His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.
His Majesty the German Emperor.
His Majesty the Emperor of Austria.
His Majesty the King of the Belgians.
His Majesty the King of Denmark.
His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway.

PHENOMENAL SHOWING

G. H. MUMM & CO.'S EXTRA DRY

Figures Tell the Tale --

According to custom house statistics, the importation of G. H. MUMM & CO.'S EXTRA DRY in 1898 aggregated \$6,855 cases, over one-third of the total, or \$2,640 cases more than of any other brand.

Messrs. G. H. MUMM & CO. have made it a rule to buy very largely of fine vintages in order to tide over poorer ones, which accounts for the uniformity and excellence of their justly celebrated EXTRA DRY, and carrying always an immense stock, they are thus enabled to supply all demands, however large while maintaining the same high character and quality of their wine.

Only the first pressings of the best grapes from the choicest vineyards in the Champagne District are used by G. H. MUMM & CO. in the composition of their cuves, and no other champagne, no matter what the price, can excel in quality.

It is owing to the great skill and knowledge in composing the cuves, combining quality, purity and natural dryness with the smallest percentage of alcohol, that G. H. MUMM & CO. have gained for their EXTRA DRY such a wonderful appreciation and demand over all other brands.

PITHIER & LEISER, Sole Wholesale Agents for British Columbia

Yates Street, Victoria, B. C.

Gossip of the Green Room.

Popular Price Attraction That Was Better Than the Patronage Obtained.

Boston Lyric Opera Company Next Week's Show—Coming Events.

There is one peculiarity about the people of Victoria—in that, given a good show for a nominal price of admission, they religiously decline to extend it to liberal patronage. The engagement just closed of the Sam T. Shaw Company is a case in point. If regular house prices had been charged, and the merits of the players and orchestra had been dinned into the ears of the public as it is not uncommonly with theatrical enterprises, it is probable that the house would have been crowded nightly, and much praise would have been forthcoming for company and management. But the "popular prices" idea appears to be a hoodoo. The company played to light business, and deserved bumper houses. Nor did they minimize their attention to detail in setting and mounting, even to the end. Yesterday's performance of "A Message by Wire" (with Mr. Shaw, the author, in the leading role) at the matinee, and Milton Noble's "The Phoenix" in the evening, were the most evenly meritorious of the entire engagement.

The famous Boston Lyric Opera Company will next week be heard for the first time in this city. Throughout the East the company is one of the oldest and best known in existence, it having been established and popular during the past twelve years. The company is now on its way to Honolulu and Australia, and in Sydney, Melbourne and other metropolitan centres will spend the coming winter. It is the particular aim of Col. W. A. Thompson to present in his Boston Lyric Company a more widely contrasted list of operas than sung by any other similar organization. With this purpose in view, it has become necessary for him to carry two sets of principal artists, one to sing such ambitious and inspiring music as is to be found in the grand operas of "Cavalleria Rusticana," "Il Trovatore" and "Carmen," while the other set of principals handle the lighter works, such as "Said Pasha."

The full repertoire here will be as follows:

On the Monday evening, Richard Stahl's romantic comic opera of "Said Pasha" will be given. This opera is in two acts, with the scenes laid in Constantinople and India.

On Tuesday evening, Wallace's melodious gem, "Maritana," will be given; this opera is in four acts, the first showing a scene in a square in Madrid, the second a dungeon in the fortress, the third the grand salon in the Marquis'

Insist on getting Martell's Three Star

The Harvest Festival.

(Continued From Fifth Page.)

clough, B. A., for his morning sermon at the Centennial Methodist church. His evening subject is "The Pathway of Life." Rev. J. C. Speer will preach morning and evening at the Metropolitan church, and there will be an "after service" in the evening. The preacher at the Victoria West church will be Rev. J. D. P. Knox, and at the James Bay church Rev. R. Hughes. The subject of Mr. Hughes' sermon will be "War." In all the Methodist churches, Sunday school and Bible class is held at 2:30. At the Centennial church they will be of a special character, Rev. R. Hughes preaching to the children and appropriate music being rendered. Mr. W. B. Denzill will preach at the Herald street mission at 8:30.

This is "Children's Day" in the Presbyterian church throughout Canada, and in most of them children's services will be held during the afternoon. This will be the case at the First Presbyterian church, where the Children's Day programme will be carried out instead of the regular Sunday school classes. Rev. Dr. Campbell will speak in the afternoon, besides preaching at the usual morning and evening services. At St. Andrew's church the preacher will be Rev. W. Leslie Clay, B. A., who returned during the week from the North. The music will

be:

Organ—Communion	.....	Gualmant
Psalm 24.		
Antiphon—How Long Will Thou Forget Me	.....	Himmel
Solo, Miss Miller.		
Hymns 438, 248, 274.		
Organ postlude	.....	Salome

EVENING:

Organ—Andante	.....	Battiste
Psalm 63.		
Antiphon—The Radiant Morn Hath Passed Away	.....	Woodward
Hymns 433, 434.		
Chorale 594.		
Organ—Grande Chorus in D.....	.....	Gualmant
Rev. D. MacTae will preach in St. Paul's, Victoria West, at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.		

Services will be held at the First Congregational church in the morning at 11 and evening at 7. In the morning Rev. F. Payne will preach a children's sermon entitled "Proverbs and Nursery Rhymes." In the evening Rev. Dr. Wilson will preach.

Bishop Cridge will preach in the morning at the Reformed Episcopal church, and Rev. F. Payne, of the Congregational church, in the evening.

The programme for the Universal Brotherhood meeting at 28 Broad street this evening is:

Planoforte solo	.....	Universal Brotherhood
Reading of the aims and objects of the		
Universal Brotherhood		
Reading from one of the Sacred Books		
Violin solo—Traumerei	.....	of the world
Schumann Questions.		
Planoforte solo	.....
Afternoon class for children at 8:30 o'clock		

Services will be conducted at the Home of Truth, 71 Discovery street, at 11 a.m.

12:15 and 7:45 p.m., by Miss Harriet Rix.

Services will be held at the People's Mission, Pioneer hall, Broad street, at 3 and 7:30 p.m. The subjects will be, "The Curse of Drink," and "Save the Young Men of Victoria."

LET HIM IN.

Do not murmur or complain,
God will put things right again;
Open the window, let in the air,
The winds are sweet and the flowers fair.

Do not fret and grumble so,
Christ had trod the way you go;
Put up the blind, let in the sun,
He hath a smile for everyone.

If your heart is cold and sad,
Smile on the world, it may come your way,
Joy is abroad in the world to-day.

Wearis feet and dusty way
Soon will tread the streets of day;
Open the door of the heart, let in
Sweetly sweet for stranger and kin.

If you are tempted sharp to speak,
Think of Christ, the low and meek;
Open the door of the soul, let in
Strong pure thoughts that will banish sin.

Clouds may gather, rain may fall,
God will guide you safe through all;
Safe through all; the other side
Will bring the light of eventide.

WILLIAM BRYDSON.

Victoria, B. C.

THE FACTS OF THE CASE.

Management of the Van Anda Correct

Recent Misreports.

Once a mine is past the experimental stage, it is surprising how prone misreports concerning it are to get into the papers. Mr. H. W. Treat, president and manager of the Van Anda Company, corrects two of these that have been going the rounds, in the following letter, addressed to Mr. Henry Saunders of this city yesterday:

"Van Anda, B. C., Sept. 21, 1899.

"Henry Saunders, Esq., Victoria:

"Dear Mr. Saunders: I am surprised that ours has given out in the Copper Queen. The facts are these: In the drift at the 350-foot level we have 15 tons of ore or the biggest ore body we have ever had there, and the best quality. We

have extracted to-day and hauled to the smelter from the Copper Queen, 24 tons of ore that will average \$50 per ton. Everything is going on splendidly.

"The mistake in the newspaper report of the bullion produced by the smelter was made apparently in the per cent, instead of dollars. I notice it was reported \$96 copper, when it should have been 96 per cent. copper.

"Yours faithfully,
H. W. TREAT,
President."

Amongst the British Columbia minerals sent to the Provincial Mineralogist for forwarding to the Paris Exposition are several heavy specimens of Van Anda copper-gold products. A piece of copper-gold bullion made from Van Anda goes also, and is labelled: "Gold, \$120 per ton; silver, \$36 per ton; copper, 96 per cent."

A woman who is weak, nervous and sleepless, and who has cold hands and feet, cannot feel and act like a well person. Carter's Iron Pills equalize the circulation, remove nervousness, and give strength and rest.

Letters to the Editor.

NORTHERN MAILED.

Sir: Your remarks re the disgraced service afforded by the postal authorities are fully borne out by the enclosed letters. That it is militating against the commercial interests of British Columbia merchants is fully borne out, and it is to be regretted that up to the present no apparent effort has been made to remove the cause or provide a more efficient service. In one letter referring to a shipment and pointing out the date occurs: "Gentlemen—Your invoice and letter bearing date August 8, 1899, received this noon. * * * Shake or wake up your post office people. Why should it take twelve days for a letter to reach Atlin, when passengers can reach here from Skagway in one day and Seattle in four days, and vice versa? * * * *

Again you will note that in another letter of a different date the following remarks:

"July 28, 1899.

"Gentlemen.—Replying to yours of the 11th, received this day (why it should take mail so long on the way is a mystery, for we have had replies from San Francisco over a week, and this mailed at the same time as your letter,) Now, sir, this is only a few of the many complaints we have had, and if there was no solution to the difficulty, this would not have appeared in print. If it is so at Atlin, it is ten times worse in regard to the way the mail is delivered carried and sorted in Dawson.

From the 11th of August until the 22nd no mail was delivered there. The mail arrived on Friday, the 13th; the post office was closed until Tuesday, the 22nd, to allow of it being sorted, and it was two days before one could get into the post office, unless one waited in the blazing hot sun for hours to take their chance to get in with the thousands who were just as anxious.

Business men of Dawson (who had bought goods in Victoria from firms who had high-salaried men representing them working up the business and trying to reach out for the trade that belonged to them), had had their goods on the wharf there eight days before the mail with their invoices and customs papers arrived. These men have very little to thank Canadian officials for, and the carelessness in the delivery of the mail does not create a more favorable impression when they are subjected to such treatment.

With the prejudice already existing against the government (and one is forced to admit that there is every reason for it), it makes it very difficult to get the business men to look at anything Canadian.

Thanks to S. Leiser & Co. and several of the other local merchants' efforts, a fair amount of business has been secured to Victoria, but we have only had a touch of the business; but unless the government see to the better despatch of the mails and arrange for a better system of delivery, we shall have to give up hopes of getting a just share of the Northern trade. I cannot understand and there is no reason why it cannot be done in the future, why the mail could not be sorted between Bennett and White Horse, or White Horse and Dawson. A strong room could be provided on board the boats carrying the

mail and the sorting done on the journey down the river. This would expedite the delivery by a few days and the representatives of business houses could get their instructions without undergoing the great delay and waste of time that they are subject to now.

W. H. PRICE.

A MATTER OF NATIONALITY.

Sir: There is a question which concerns quite a number of residents in Victoria, and I think may be answered by you or some of your numerous readers, and set at rest. It is this: If a man is born a British subject, and after the age of 21 emigrates to the United States and declares his intention of becoming an American citizen by taking out his first papers only, and no more, is he still a British subject, and entitled to register and vote as such, if otherwise qualified?

ENQUIRER.

Victoria, Sept. 23, 1899.

[He is a British subject. The point has been decided several times elsewhere, and there is on record somewhere in this province an opinion of Attorney-General Davie to this effect.—Ed. Colonist.]

The tenderer must state the price net Victoria, which he will pay.

In addition to the net price, the purchaser will have to pay the Corporation the interest at four per cent. from the 15th November, 1899, to whatever date the money is received by the City Treasurer.

The above debentures are issued under authority of "The Consolidated Debenture Law By-Law, 1899," with principal and interest secured by a rate on all ratable land and improvements in the Corporation of the City of Victoria, and are intended, together with the sinking fund on hand, to retire debentures amounting to \$272,500 bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

The Corporation does not bind itself to accept any tender.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
City Clerk.
City Hall, Victoria, B. C., Aug. 18, 1899.

Corporation Notice.

POPULAR PRICES: 10c. 20c. and 30c.

Reserved Seats at Lombard's Music Store.

BY ORDER,

O. H. TOPP,
City Engineer.

Sept. 1st, 1899.

NOTICE.

British Columbia Pioneer Society. All members are requested to meet at our Hall on Sunday, 24th inst., at 2:30 p.m., to attend the funeral of our late member, A. J. Smith.

Thousands of tired men and women are daily refreshed and comforted by Blue Ribbon Ceylon Tea.

Nanaimo Proud Of Exhibition

Creditable Display of Agricultural and Industrial Products of the District.

Great Improvement on Former Years and Well Attended by Public.

Special to the Colonist.

Nanaimo, Sept. 23.—The sixth annual exhibition under the auspices of the Nanaimo District Agricultural and Horticultural Society was formally opened yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock. The ceremonies were impressive enough to convince those who witnessed them that this year's fair marks a step in advance and promises well for the future. It had been intended that a number of speakers should deliver short addresses, but in view of the lateness of the hour and the impatience of sight-seers, the task of declaring the fair open devolved entirely upon Acting Mayor Manson, who stepped up to the main entrance, and in a brief address expressed the pleasure he felt at being present to assist in the ceremonies in connection with the opening of the Nanaimo District Agricultural and Horticultural Society's sixth annual exhibition. He congratulated the society upon the success it had achieved in the past and the promise of the future, expressing the belief that, from what he had seen and heard, the present exhibition outrivaled any that had been held in the past. It was a matter of pleasure, he said, for the council to be able to place the building at the society's disposal, and he hoped the directors would find it convenient to continue to hold the fair in the park pavilion and grounds. He hoped that such improvements would be made from time to time as would make it unnecessary for the society to move elsewhere. He considered it a great benefit to the city and surrounding districts to have these competitive exhibitions held from year to year, for it gave an incentive to the improvement of stock, as well as the products of the farm and garden, and he trusted they would be continued annually, each exhibition being an improvement on its predecessor. Acting Mayor Manson then formally declared the exhibition open.

Amongst those present at the opening to support Acting Mayor Manson were noticed Aldermen Hickman and Webb. There were also present J. R. Anderson, deputy minister of agriculture; R. M. Palmer, inspector of fruit pests; Samuel M. Robins, superintendent N. V. C. Co.; and T. Russell, manager N. V. C. Co.

IN THE PAVILION.

It is putting it very mildly to say that the fair this year is an improvement over the shows of the past. As an old-timer put it, the improvement is so marked in every department that it is hard to recognize the original Nanaimo show.

The flower show entitles the ladies of the district have done nobly to raise the standard of exhibits. The poultry and pigeon show is excellent. The vegetables are "immense," from every point of view. Fruits are shown in abundance, and it is safe to say that, if the samples on exhibition are fairly indicative of what the district's possibilities are in the line of horticulture, there ought to be a paying field in this neighborhood for enlargement and expansion in the cultivation of marketable fruit products.

Last night, under the gas light, with the throng of visitors moving about the aisles, the exhibition made a beautiful sight, and one which will long be remembered.

The attendance last evening was very large, the pavilion being kept open until 10 o'clock. During the evening the band rendered a number of pleasing selections. The attendance during the day was also large, the continued fine weather being taken advantage of by the ladies, who turned out in large numbers.

The exhibition closed at 6 o'clock this evening.

eccha ... odPgh ETAO AOINNNNN APPLES.

Collection of Apples—J. Snowden 1, S. Waddington 2, Keweenaw Codlin—J. Dickenson 1, W. Hibbert 2.

Red Astrachan—S. Waddington 1, J. Randle 2.

Any other summer variety not included in list—F. Thatcher 1, Mrs. J. Evans 2.

Duchess of Oldenland—W. Griffiths 1, T. Cockerman 2.

Yellow Bellflower—W. Griffiths 1, E. S. Cook 2.

Baldwin—J. Snowden 1, W. Griffiths 2.

Northern Spy—S. Waddington 1, J. Dickenson 2.

Golden Russet—J. Hickman 1, J. Dickenson 2; recommended for special prize, Mrs. J. Evans.

Rhode Island Greening—Mrs. T. McLay 1, J. Treloar 2.

Any other winter variety not included in list—T. Cockerman 1, J. Cavell 2.

PEARS.

Collection Pears—R. Gibson.

Bartlett—T. M. Craig 1, Hugh Morrow 2, Clapp's Favorites—J. D. Jones.

Le Conte de Jersey—R. Gibson 1, E. S. Cook 2.

Pleasant Beauty—H. Cooper 1, H. Fearn 2.

Any other fall variety not included in list—J. Leonard.

Winter Nellis—M. Bate, Jr., 1, H. Cooper 1.

PEARL.

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Pleasant Beauty—H. Cooper 1, H. Fearn 2.

Any other fall variety not included in list—J. Leonard.

Winter Nellis—M. Bate, Jr., 1, H. Cooper 1.

Phlox Drummondii—H. Crew 1, Mrs. J. Randle 2.
Stocks—Mrs. J. Randle 1, H. Crew 2.
Verbena—Mrs. J. Randle 1, W. Gibson 2.
Perennials—R. Gibson 1, W. Hibbert 2.
Carnations—R. Gibson 1, D. Hardy 2.
Dianthus—H. Cooper 1, H. Crew 2.
Sweet Peas—Mrs. W. Hunter 1, Mrs. M. Bate 2.
Specimen plants in bloom—H. Crew 1 and 2.

Cup Roses—E. Gibson 1, H. Crew 2.
Gladiolas—D. Hardy 1, R. Gibson 2.

Aster—(Snap Dragon)—R. Gibson 1, Mrs. M. Bate 2.

Hollyhocks—Mrs. J. Randle 1, Mrs. M. Bate 2.

Tuberous Begonias, single—H. Crew 2.

Largest Sunflower—T. Blood 1, Mrs. M. Bate 2.

FINE ARTS.

Drawing of pencil or crayon—M. Akenhead 2.

Water color painting—Mrs. E. W. McNeill.

Oil painting—Mrs. E. W. McNeill 1, Miss Pollock 2.

Painting in oil on silk, satin, plush or velvet—Mrs. T. McLay.

Pennant for boys under 15 years of age—John Mitchell 1, John Harrison 2.

Pennant for boys under 10—Duncan Hawking 1, Richard Pollard 2.

Pennant for girls under 15—Cathie Bate 1, Gertrude M. Bate 2.

Pennant for girls under 10—Bessie Shaw 1.

Drawn map for boys under 15—George Mayo 2.

Drawn map for girls under 15—Isabella P. Russell 1, Mary Spizak 2.

Painted ship for boys under 16—George Seeger 1, George 2.

Special prize for best drawing by boys or girls under 15—Emily A. Tongue 1, Percy Craig 2.

CANARY BIRDS.

Green Cock Canary—R. C. Wilgriss 1, J. Gourley 2.

Yellow Cock Canary—J. I. Purgeon 1, R. C. Wilgriss 2.

Crested Cock—A. C. Wilgriss.

Splashed Cock—R. C. Wilgriss 1, Elizabeth Lamb 2.

LADIES' WORK.

Crochet work in Cotton—Emily A. Norriss 1, M. Quinn 2.

Crochet work in Wool—Mrs. H. Allen.

Piano and Table Scarf, or Mantle Drapes—Mrs. E. W. McNeill 1, Mrs. Wilkinson 2.

Set of Table Mats—Miss Calderhead.

Bag Mat—Mrs. K. McInnes 1, Mrs. A. Meakin 2.

Patch work Quilt—Mrs. P. Graham.

Plain Needle work—Mrs. J. Treloar 1, Mrs. J. Gage 2.

Painted Needle work—Mrs. J. Gage 1, Mrs. E. S. Cook 2.

Collection Faney Needle work—Mrs. E. W. Meill 1, Mrs. William Stewart 2; highly recommended, Miss Pollock and Miss Calderhead.

Sofa Pillow embroidery—Mrs. E. Akenhead 1, Agnes Queneau 2.

Crochet work Shawl—Mrs. Thompson 1, Mrs. J. Gourley 2.

Wool Stockings—Mrs. T. McLay.

Plain Wool Socks—Mrs. J. Gage 1, Mrs. T. McLay 2.

Berlin Wool work—Miss K. Bell.

GIRLS UNDER 15.

Scrap Album—Cathie E. Bate.

Dressed Doll—Elizabeth Winston.

N. V. C. CO'S 5 ACRE HOMESTEADS.

Collection of Vegetables—R. Gibson 1, R. C. Wilgriss 2.

Collected Fruit—R. Gibson.

Basket cut flowers—R. Gibson 1, Mrs. J. Randle 2.

Prints of Butter—Robert Jarvis 1, John Whittaker 2.

POULTRY.

Buff Rocks—H. Morrow 1, James Parrot 2.

Plymouth Rock barred—H. Morrow 1 and 2.

Plymouth Rock, white—Mrs. J. Dixon 1, H. Morrow 2.

Cochin Partridge—Robert Jarvis 1 and 2, Mrs. Rowe's special prize.

Ibrahim, dark—H. T. Petersen.

Onions, red—T. Cockerman 1, R. C. Wilgriss 2.

Onions, yellow—R. Gibson 1, Mrs. T. McLean 2.

Partridges—R. Gibson 1, T. McLean 2.

Pigeons—R. Gibson 1, T. McLean 2.

PIGEONS.

Carrier, black & white—W. Walkem 1, W. Stonehouse 2.

Carrier, blue & white—W. Stonehouse.

Pointers, red or yellow pied—J. H. Scales 1, Antwerp, checkered—W. Stonehouse 1 and 2.

Antwerp, red—J. H. Scales 1 and 2.

Dragoons, blue—W. Stonehouse 1 and 2.

Dragonets, black—J. H. Scales 1, W. Stonehouse 2.

Fantails, white—J. H. Scales 1, C. A. Sutherland 2.

Fantails, black or blue—J. H. Scales 1 and 2.

Guinea fowl, silver or white—W. Stonehouse 1 and 2.

Owls, blue or checkered—W. Stonehouse 1, J. H. Scales 2.

Jacobins, red or yellow—W. Stonehouse 1, J. H. Scales 2.

Jacobins, black or white—W. Stonehouse 1, W. Stonehouse 2.

Turkeys, black or blue wing—W. W. Walkem.

Turkeys, red or silver—W. W. Walkem.

Turkeys, black—W. Stonehouse 1 and 2.

Tumblers, red—J. H. Scales 1, W. Stonehouse 2.

Tumblers, yellow—W. Stonehouse 1 and 2.

Magpies, any color—W. W. Walkem 1 and 2.

Magpies, silver or white—W. W. Walkem 1 and 2.

Parrots, grizzle—W. Stonehouse.

Horners, checkered or blue—W. Stonehouse 1, J. H. Scales 2.

Horners, red or silver—W. W. Walkem.

Rollers, any color—W. W. Walkem.

Rabbits—J. H. Scales 1 and 2.

STOCK.

Graded Bull—R. Gibson.

Graded Cow—John Leonard 1, H. D. Calvert 2; highly recommended, Thomas Cockerman.

Graded Heifer, 2 years—J. Randle 1, R. Gibson 2.

Graded Heifer, 1 year—John Whittaker 1, Giffrey 2; highly recommended, Thomas Leonard 2.

Graded Stock.

Graded Bull—R. Gibson.

Graded Cow—John Leonard 1, H. D. Calvert 2; highly recommended, Thomas Cockerman.

Graded Heifer, 2 years—J. Randle 1, R. Gibson 2.

Graded Heifer, 1 year—John Whittaker 1, Giffrey 2; highly recommended, Thomas Leonard 2.

Graded Calf under 1 year—W. B. Woodwell 1, Mrs. J. Evans 2.

Graded Calf under 1 year—W. B. Woodwell 1, Mrs. J. Evans 2.

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Graded Calf under

THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Office,
Victoria, Sept. 23-8 p.m.
WEATHER SYNOPSIS.
A vast high barometric area still covers this province and the neighboring States, while further south the barometer is low, accompanied by great heat. The temperature in the Sacramento valley has risen to 104 degrees. Rain is falling in Cariboo, otherwise the weather remains fair throughout Western Canada. Our weather is likely to remain fair and become warmer.

TEMPERATURES.

	Min.	Max.
Victoria	48	67
New Westminster	52	67
Kamloops	53	72
Barkererville	56	58
Okanagan	58	68
Winnipeg	40	52
Portland, Oregon	52	78
San Francisco, Cal.	48	72

FORECASTS.

For 24 hours from 5 a.m. (Pacific time)—
Sunday.

Victoria and Vicinity—Moderate winds, fair
to-day and probably Monday, stationary
or higher temperature.

Lower Mainland—Moderate winds, generally
fair and warmer.

DENISON.

VICTORIA DAILY RECORD.

Report for 24 hours ending 5 p.m. Observations taken daily at 5 a.m., noon and 5 p.m.

SATURDAY, Sept. 23.

Deg. Deg.

5 a.m. 51 Mean. 58
Noon. 59 Highest. 67
5 p.m. 50 Lowest. 48

The velocity and direction of the wind were as follows:

5 a.m. 6 miles southwest.
Noon. 11 miles southwest.
5 p.m. 3 miles southwest.

Average state of weather—Cloudy.

Sunshine—30 minutes.

Barometer at noon—Observed. 30.344

Corrected. 30.326

E. BAYNES REED,

Provincial Forecast Official.

PASSENGERS.

By steamer Alice Gertrude from the Sound.

Mrs. Arrowsmith, Mrs. Carruthers,

Geo. Brackett, Mrs. J. Sampson,

A. G. Carterton, Mrs. J. Simpson,

E. Hume, Miss McNaught,

Mr. Brackett, Mr. Morrison,

Mr. McCullough, Miss McGuin,

Mr. Shakespeare, Mrs. Dean,

H. Fastson, Mrs. McConnell.

By steamer Islander from Vancouver—

Capt. Morrell, Mr. J. Bigger,

T. W. Peterson, Mr. J. B. Montreal,

J. W. McDermott, Father Marceau,

L. G. Wilson, Canon Villard,

D. Murray, Mrs. McFarlane,

S. Taylor, Mr. McEvoy,

M. Gregg, Mr. McDonald,

A. O. Mills, Col. Collard,

Mr. Madel, W. Fraser,

Mr. Fenton, Mrs. Farley,

Mr. B. Ferguson, Jas. A. Young,

W. Fenton, E. J. P. Smith,

Mrs. Melintosh, L. S. McInzle,

J. D. Melintosh, R. W. Harlison,

W. P. Harvey, R. J. B. Dyne,

Miss Conroy, G. B. Dyne,

J. F. Ford, Mrs. McKown,

Mrs. Rae, Miss McKown,

A. Felton, H. Guernou,

Miss Allen, Mrs. H. Croft,

Mrs. McLean, J. Smith,

Mr. Justice Walkem, E. J. Walker,

Mrs. McPhillips, Mrs. Jensen,

Coughlan.

Two in a Day
From the OrientThe Tellus and the Idzu-Maru,
Reach Port Direct From
Yokohama.Long Delayed Langdale at the
End of Her Voyage
From London.

Two arrivals from Yokohama favored the port with calls yesterday, the first to arrive being the big steam collier Tellus, and the second the Idzu-maru of the N. Y. K. line—both having had a good passage. The Tellus had sailed from the great Japanese shipping centre two days in advance of last Tuesday's Empress, and is here to enter the coal trade between Departure Bay and San Francisco. She is a Norwegian bottom of 1948 tons, Petersen master, and a particularly good vessel for the service ahead of her. Captain Petersen had no especial "news" to report during his stay here, other than the presence of a large fleet of inbound sailers off the Cape, ten of which he had in sight at one time, when the fog lifted, although none were near enough to be identified. The Tellus was to go on the blocks upon her arrival here, but will not do so. She had the misfortune to go ashore near Kobe in the recent typhoon, and after four days on the rocks was hauled out at Kobe for inspection and repair, being properly cleared, of course, at the same time. The Idzu-maru reached quarantine during the afternoon, with a very large number of Orientals. She is to come in to the dock at daybreak this morning.

OVERDUE SHIP ARRIVES.

British Ship Langdale Passed Up the
Straits Last Night.

The British ship Langdale, Capt. Hunter, which left London on April 2, and was counted among the overdue vessels, was reported as passing Otter Point yesterday afternoon, and was towed into Royal Roads during the night. The Langdale was spoken but once on her voyage, and that on May 27, in 168° 37' W. She has a general cargo, and is consigned to Messrs. R. P. Rithet & Company, Ltd.

THE NEW SIGNAL WIRE.

Will Probably Be in Service This Week
—Found to Work Smoothly.

It is expected that the signal telegraph loop on the West Coast will be in working order this week, and informally inaugurated. Battery was put on the wire from Alberni to Cape Beale several days ago, it being found to work smoothly, and Superintendent Henderson, the resident head of the public works department, went down to the line by the Queen City, with the contractor,

Mr. T. D. Conway, to take over the wire after inspection. It is not expected that there will be any other stations than the terminals, Beale and Alberni, although one intermediate station may be given instruments later. Hayes Camp would probably be cut-in, but for the fact that it is on the opposite side of the canal to which.

THE VICTORIAN'S REPAIRS.

Regular Sound Steamer May Not Resume Service for Yet Another Week.

It was 10:30 yesterday morning when the Sound steamer Alice Gertrude landed her Victoria passengers, taking her departure again at noon, the delay being attributed to the heavy freight handling at Seattle. She will probably be on the run a little longer than was at first anticipated, for according to advices from the Sound, the repairs to the Victorian may occupy the better part of this week. Speaking of these, the Tacoma Ledger says: "The Victorian is still here, and may not resume her run for another week. It was at first thought that the trouble lay in the engine for the pump, but that has been thoroughly overhauled and still the pump does not work right, so it was decided to get a new pump. If Engine Hill does not succeed in buying one, he will have it made here by the Puget Sound Iron Works. It is the intention to keep the Victorian here this time, so that future delays will be avoided."

GOSSIP OF THE WATERFRONT.

Random Notes of Vessel Movements Condensed for the Sake of Convenience.

Tug Lorne went over to the Sound yesterday, to tow the River Falloch to Steveston, where she is to receive her salmon cargo.

The C. P. R. bulletin announces the arrival at New York yesterday of the Cunard liner Aurania and the White Star steamship Majestic.

Steamer Walla Walla is due up from San Francisco tomorrow, and the Queen is to sail south the following evening.

Steamer Princess Louise is scheduled to sail for Nans, Skeena and other Northern river ports to-morrow. Considerable business is offering for the trip.

Steamer Rosalie, of the C. D. Company's flag, is not expected to call on her way north this morning.

Steamship Maripost, of the Oceanic line, sails from San Francisco for Honolulu and Australasian ports on October 4, at 10 p.m., the Australia, of the same line, going out on October 18.

British ship Ivy is 44 days out from Hongkong for Royal Roads.

A man's wife should always be the same, especially to her husband, but if she is weak and nervous and uses Carter's Iron Pills, she cannot be, for they make her "feel like a different person," so they all say, and their husbands say so, too.

Window Muslins, Window Laced Lauras: Frilled Muslins, and all the latest novelties in Bedroom Draperies, Weiler Brothers.

Martell's Three Star Brandy is the favorite.

Quick Time
To Dawson.Canadian Development Company
to Run Sleighs During the Winter.Four or Six New Steamers to
Be Built for Next Season's Service.

CONSIGNEES.

By steamer Alice Gertrude from the Sound, W. H. Van Stone, Mr. Young & Co., Hick, Tyre & H. Co., McArthur & H. Co., J. Spencer, Shore & Anderson, Lowenberg & Co., Geo. Maynard, J. W. Williams & Co., J. W. Williams & Co., Mr. Fraser, Mr. Housterhout, Prov. Cigar Co., T. Ross, S. Lelser, Brackman & Ker, Woodbridge Bros., F. Rattenbury, S. J. Pitts, A. Sarenti, By steamer Islander from Vancouver: J. Bateman, T. Earle, S. Leisner & Co., Mr. Bay Co., Pither & Lelser, G. Prior & Co., P. Rithet & Co., J. A. Carlton, Simon Lelser & Co., E. A. Russell, Dom. Ex. Co.

A COMMON TROUBLE.

Thousands Suffer From It Without
Knowing Its Real Character.

No trouble is more common or more misunderstood than nervous dyspepsia. People having it think their nerves are to blame, are surprised that they are not cured by nerve medicines and spring remedies; the real seat of mischief is lost sight of; the stomach is the organ to be looked after.

Nervous dyspepsia often do not have any pain whatever in the stomach, nor perhaps any of the usual symptoms of stomach weakness. Nervous dyspepsia shows itself not in the stomach so much as in nearly every other organ; in some cases the heart palpitates and is irregular; in others, the kidneys are affected; in others, the bowels are troubled, with the loss of flesh and appetite, with the accumulation of gas, sour risings and heart burn.

For the water transportation next spring the company intend just trebling their present tonnage capacity. Either four or six new steamers—there is as yet some uncertainty as to which number—will be built, of a size three times larger than any now running.

Plans for these vessels have already been prepared, the details and specifications of construction being now in hand. A survey of the rivers has also been made in connection therewith, and it is proposed to make them as large as the depth of water will permit. Where they will be put together is a matter which the local office at present is not prepared to state, but the bulk of the material used in their construction will be purchased in Victoria and sent north from here. As from the commencement, the company is desirous of spending as much as possible in Victoria in this way, having only a few years ago given the contract to what are now the Victorian, Canadian and Columbian—three of the best boats in northern service. The company is preparing to handle next season from 12,000 to 15,000 tons of freight.

Respectfully yours,
A. W. SHARPER,

"61 Prospect St., Indianapolis, Ind."

It is safe to say that Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will cure any stomach weakness or disease except cancer of the stomach. They cure sour stomach, gas, loss of flesh and appetite, sleeplessness, palpitation, heartburn, constipation and headaches.

Send for valuable little book on stomach diseases by addressing Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

All druggists sell full-sized packages at 50 cents.

SMOKE

WILL'S'S



Beware of Canadian Imitations.

Fifth : Regiment : Band EXCURSION TO Port Angeles

Sunday, September 24th.

The popular Excursion Steamer City of Nanaimo Will sail from C.P.N. Wharf 2 p.m.

Returning will leave Port Angeles at 5:30 p.m.

Fare FOR ROUND TRIP 50cts.

Children under 12, 25 cents.

FRED. G. WHITE

Mining Broker and
Public

Stoddart's
Jewellery Store.

will shortly be removed to premises adjoining Nicholles & Renouf's Hardware Store.

Eight-Day Striking Clocks \$3.00

Every Article Reduced to
Gearing Sale Prices... .

RITCHIE'S NAVY CUT TOBACCO

MILD, MEDIUM, STRONG.

25c. PER TIN



PER TIN 25c.

FREE SAMPLES TO ALL.

HARRY L. SALMON "THE CORNER,"
VICTORIA, B. C.